Aditorial Approved for Release: 2019/03/14 C02682859 28 Feb 4 March 1951 to 3.5(c) Copy No. C1-9 CURRENT INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN 3.5(c) DOCUMENTINO. NO CHANGE IN CLASS. X DECLASSIFIED CLASS, CHANGED TO: TS S COOL AUTH: HR 70-2 DATE 12-15-75 REVIEWER 3.5(c)Office of Current Intelligence CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 3.5(c)

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SUMMARY

GENERAL

1. Anonymous source reports Soviet plans to enter Korean war (page 3).

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- 2. Peiping reportedly committing more units to Korea (page 3).
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EASTERN EUROPE

4. Yugoslavia hopes Council of Foreign Ministers will not consider Trieste issue (page 5).

WESTERN EUROPE

5. French Communists appeal to "neutralists" on German neutralization question (page 5).

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1	. Anonymous source reports Soviet plans to enter Korean war:	٠.
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	Comment: No evidence exists to support the statements in this letter; it seems unlikely that such plans would be communicated to Satellite delegations at the UN. Communications intelligence indicates that Soviet military and naval air activity in the Far East has reached higher levels this winter than in any previous winter and appears to be aimed at reaching a state of readiness in the near future. Training flights have been conducted at night and in bad weather and are increasing in length; flights of 1,000 miles are becoming common in the Tenth Air Army, operating north from Sakhalin. Training in the Soviet fleets in the Far East has been active during the winter. Firm information regarding the Soviet ground forces in the Far East is lacking, but a number of unsul stantiated reports have mentioned troop movements to the Far East and to Sakhalin.	0-
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question will not arise at a possible Council of Foreign Ministers, since any likely Soviet proposals would certainly be opposed to Yugoslav interests. In the event that the question does arise, however, Mates said he wished US authorities to know that the Yugoslav position had not changed since last summer and that his government still favored a settlement of the Trieste question through direct negotiation between Italy and Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Government, however, does not feel that the time is ripe for direct negotiations since, as long as the Italian Government does not genuinely wish settlement, formal discussions of the issue would only exacerbate public opinion and reverse the present favorable trend in Italian-Yugoslav relations. Comment: In the summer of 1950, the Yugoslav Government indicated to the Italian Government that it was willing to discuss the Trieste question on the basis, in principle, of Zone A to Italy, Zone B to Yugoslavia, with minor modifications along ethnic lines. In his recent Reuters interview, Tito said he preferred that the question be tabled for the present, since it was not an urgent problem and there was no mutual desire to settle it. The Italian Government, likewise, would prefer no international discussion of the Trieste issue at this time; it continues to insist upon the implementation of the West's Tripartite Declaration of 20 March 1948, which promised that the entire Free Territory of Trieste would be returned to Italy. WESTERN EUROPE 5. French Communists appeal to "neutralists" on German neutralization question: At a "neutralist" mass meeting in Paris on 1 March, Pierre Cot, speaking for the 3.3(h)(2 - 5 -		Yugoslavia hopes Council of Foreign Ministers will not consider Trieste issue:	
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Communist-front Progressive Union, seemed mainly interested in creating a favorable climate of opinion for some eventual Soviet proposal to neutralize Germany. This emphasis in his speech received approving comment from "orthodox neutralists." It was evident from the speeches that the Progressive Union has not yet had much success in winning "orthodox neutralists" to the support of the Soviet peace policy and, hence, Cot and his followers can be expected to increase their efforts to exploit neutrality sentiment during the next few months. At the same time, the French Communist Party is understood to be conducting a covert struggle to prevent the spread of "neutralism" and national deviationism within its ranks.

Comment: This is the first report of a mass meeting sponsored by both "orthodox" and Communist-front "neutralists" and the first indication that the French Communist Party is failing in its propaganda campaign with respect to the "orthodox neutralists." By shifting its emphasis to the neutralization of Germany, it probably hopes to accomplish two objectives: to convince those who favor neutrality to support the Soviet peace offensive and to avert defections within the Party itself.

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